

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1885.

No. 23.

LOCAL.

SUMMER!
BREEZY days.
GRASS starting.
ROADS drying up.
CREEKS lowering.
BEAUTIFUL weather.
HOT-SEDS being prepared.
GARDEN seeds are in demand.
TO-MORROW is Easter Sunday.
MOSQUITOES have appeared to hunt.
MINERS preparing to go up the river.
RIVER open at Clover bar on Sunday last.
THUNDER on Saturday last and on Tuesday also.
SPRING is opening a trifle earlier than last year.
ICE expected to go out within a couple of days.
THE river opened at the miners' flat on Friday.
W. S. ROBERTSON left for Beaver lake on Friday.
No extra on Tuesday as the line was not working.
RABBITS have changed their white for a drab suit.
THOS. EDMUNDSON went to the Bears' hills on Monday.
REV. C. SCOLLEN left for Bears' hill mission on Monday.
W. J. GRAHAM, improvements to dwelling on claim, \$225.
THE masonic lodge now meets in the Mammoth hotel.
FRANK PROVOST commenced building flat-boats yesterday.
PLOWING and sowing will commence generally next week.
THE river was crossed on foot at the fort on Friday morning.
ICE breaking up opposite the town and fort on Tuesday last.
THE police want 100 tons of coal delivered at Battleford this summer.
Some wheat \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel, oats 60 to 65 cents, barley 60 to 65 cents.
X. ST. JEAN has fitted up what was formerly his furniture shop as a saloon.
THE boys indulged in a game of base ball on the race track Tuesday afternoon.
FORT EDMONTON, so C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, says was built about 1795, 90 years ago.
THE first prairie fire of the season was noticed on Sunday night to the south-east of town.
PUBLIC school was opened again this week, as Mr. Secord has almost recovered from his illness.
R. HOLMES returned from a mineral exploring trip up the river on Wednesday evening.
J. KERNOHAN started sowing on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., on his claim three miles north-east of town.
NOYES & HURLEY, of the Long Lake hotel, have dissolved partnership, Noyes retaining the business.
THE Bears' hills Indians held a great meeting one night last week, but what the object or result was is unknown.
SERVING was held on Good Friday morning in All Saints church. The government offices and H. B. store were closed.
A LARGE number of complaints against decisions of the land board have been prepared, to be forwarded by next mail.
THE first plowing of the season was done in W. S. Robertson's garden on Friday, 3rd inst. The ground was dry and warm.
CELLIHOU, J. Sinclair's trader at Jasper house, left on Wednesday for that post with several pack horses loaded with goods.
PREPARATIONS are being made all over the settlement to commence plowing next week. The frost is well out of the ground now.
RUMORED that Alberta is to be erected into a province with Amos Rowe, late of the Winnipeg Times, as lieutenant-governor.
QUOT pitching has been adopted as an amusement by the merchants in town to make the dull times pass more pleasantly.
BUTTER is now from 30 to 40 cents a pound, and eggs 25 to 35 cents a dozen. A difference in price is made according to whether the deal is for cash or trade.
H. W. SMITH, of Peterborough, Ont., and not H. H. Smith, inspector of land agencies, as was stated in the BULLETIN, has been appointed land commissioner.

THE telegraph line ceased working between this place and Battleford on Saturday afternoon last, the trouble being a "ground" some place east of Grizzly Bear.

A. W. ROSS is pushing for a settlement of the claims of half-breeds in the English parishes in Manitoba, who were in the territories at the time of the allotment of 1879.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, left for Victoria and Saddle lake on Tuesday, but returned on Wednesday as he was unable to cross the Sturgeon river, in which the ice had broken up.

V. ANDERSON, R. F. Shaw, J. Smith, C. Stewart, and J. Mowat arrived on Tuesday from Calgary with four-horse teams, loaded for the H. B. Co. They crossed the river at the fort with their loads.

HANEY, Henderson and Stewart are preparing to take up a steam engine to their mining location. It will be used to run a blast for smelting purposes, or probably a small stamp mill.

THE bridge across the Sturgeon at D. B. Wilson's place was carried away this week by high water. Kelly's bridge, put up during the winter, is now the only means of access to the north side of the river.

VERY few ducks and geese have appeared yet, although the creeks and ponds are open. Most people consider their absence a sure sign of bad weather to come, but last year they did not appear in large numbers until weeks after spring had opened, and no bad weather occurred.

THE cemetery trustees have received a reply from the government saying that the land asked for will be sold to them for \$1 an acre, on condition that a joint stock company is formed and an accurate survey of the land furnished the government. A public meeting will be held in the school house on Monday evening at 7:30 to decide what is to be done.

SQUAD drill in the Masonic hall was attended on Wednesday evening by about thirty members of the new volunteer company. Captain Stiff put them through their facings for an hour or two, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress made. After drill a street parade was indulged in, headed by a band, which, considering the instruments used, performed very creditably.

FARMERS at Edmonton think anything less than \$1.50 a bushel a poor price for good wheat. A settler at Qu'Appelle writes to the Vidette complaining that farmers there only get 50 cents a bushel for their wheat, and pay \$2.50 for their flour. Add to this the extra cost of firing, fencing and building in that locality, and the farmer here may congratulate himself that he is not at Qu'Appelle.

THE Prince Albert Times, of Feb. 27th, mentions that there had been considerable excitement prevailing at the South Branch for the last few weeks. At one meeting the people turned out armed, as it was rumored that Riel was to be arrested. A meeting was to be held on Thursday, March 5th, in the Halcro Scotch half-breed settlement. From the date it was probably at this meeting the rebellion was started.

VIGOROUS journalism is not confined to the Western States. A correspondent of the Qu'Appelle Vidette uses up another correspondent of that journal as follows: "We would just remind him that it is not long since the last but one of his horned steeds ended his valuable life in a mud puddle, where he must have remained at least six days before his tender flesh was fit to pass off on an unsuspecting public as genuine beef."

THE auction sale which took place on Tuesday last at the farm of Alex. McLeod, little Mountain, realized \$830. The cows sold averaged \$60 apiece, two-year olds, \$28 apiece, and year-olds \$16 apiece. The yoke of oxen advertised were disposed of at private sale for \$220. A quantity of potatoes was put up for sale but got no bidders. Twenty hens sold at \$1.20 apiece. The attendance was not large. G. A. Blake acted as auctioneer.

A MEETING for the organization of the proposed Edmonton volunteer company was held in the school house on Tuesday evening. D. Ross was chairman and C. F. Strang secretary. The number of names on the roll was 68. The following officers were elected: W. Stiff, captain; W. G. Ibbotson, lieutenant; J. A. Mitchell, ensign; J. Belden, J. Hayes and T. B. Henderson, sergeants; W. Connors, C. F. Strang and A. Taylor, corporals. Application for enrollment will be forwarded to Ottawa by telegraph. The company will almost certainly be accepted, as Capt. Griesbach received word last week that he was at liberty to raise such a force if possible.

Two members of the ancient order of Calthumpians paraded in uniform on April 1st, creating quite a stir. At a distance they were mistaken by some parties for the advance guard of the 90th, who had lost their way and struck Edmonton instead of Prince Albert.

SINCE the whiskey raid of January last Edmonton has missed what before that time was its nightly entertainment, a drunken serenade, as well as the monotonous sound of the tom-tom, which, since the fort was first established, like the altar fires of the idolaters, had never been allowed to cease. But on Saturday night last it seemed as though there had been a resurrection and a junction of forces. A party paraded the streets, some on foot and some in wagons, blowing on whistles, drumming on tin pans, and endeavoring to sing and shout, with poor success as to music, but with great success as to noise, until they were finally stranded in Kelly's saloon, much to the public relief.

REPORTED around town that on Friday of last week, about an hour before the telegram giving an account of the battle at Duck lake arrived, Tah-koots came into the Indian office and informed the agent that a battle had been fought near Carlton, and that he had been told of it the night before by a man who arrived at his camp about midnight, and after remaining a couple of hours started for Calgary. The man, he said, was a half-breed who spoke English and French, but little Cree. He had two revolvers in his belt and was riding a brown Canadian horse. When he left he took a bundle of hay with him tied behind his saddle. This is a somewhat fantastic story furnished to the readers of the BULLETIN at cost price. If true the skirmish must have occurred at least a week before the news of it arrived at Battleford.

IN the natural course of events, when news was expected over the telegraph line, that valuable accessory to civilization fizzled out. It was in a good state of health up to five o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, when communication was cut off by the wire becoming grounded about 45 miles this side of Battleford. The Battleford battery could be reached faintly from Elenor up to some time on Monday, since when there has been no through communication whatever. On Monday the Battleford battery was being moved into the barracks for safety. As the line was not being put up from the Battleford end a repairer was sent out from Elenor on Thursday to attend to the trouble. He has not been heard from since. That the line should be allowed to remain down at a time like this for almost a week not more than fifty miles from the superintendent's office, does not speak well for the energy of the management. The only reasonable way in which it can be accounted for is either that Battleford is in a state of siege, or that men are afraid to go out and fix the line.

THE report of the auditor-general on appropriation accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1884, has the following on the disposal of the funds granted for expenses of government in the North-West during that year. The amount voted was \$27,000 and the amount expended \$27,323.74. Of that amount \$17,998.96 was expended by lieutenant-governor Dewdney, and \$9,324.78 by the department of the interior at Ottawa, without it passing through the lieutenant-governor's hands. Of the amount expended by the lieutenant-governor, \$4,524.24, was in aid to 24 schools in various parts of the territories, \$2,136 was in aid to bridges and improvement of the roads. Expenses of elections to North-West council in 1883, \$1,377.95; travelling expenses of lieutenant-governor and members of North-West council, \$788.75; rent for offices, \$659.92; clerks, messengers and laborers, \$1,857.42; expenses of courts, \$231; expenses of lunatics confined in Stony Mountain penitentiary, \$147.55; books, \$129.35; printing, Regina Leader, \$1,386.23; advertising, \$282.60; telephone to government house, \$108.75; stationery, \$192.88; freight, \$265.48; postage, \$212.38; telegrams, \$103.79; furniture, \$1,607.38; hardware, lumber and repairs, \$608.33; heating, \$936.15; light, \$179.37; maintenance of grounds at government house, \$186.98; total, \$17,999.96. Expenditure by the department of interior at Ottawa: Assistant in registrar's office, Regina, \$290; Regina registry office and vault, \$1,290; lithographing, stamps, \$187.95; advertising, \$47.10; law costs, \$12; travelling expenses of Calgary registrar, \$450; government stationery and printing and books, \$515.12; one third cost of mail service in the North-West, \$5,676.66; maintenance of lunatics in Manitoba penitentiary, \$491.40; legal adviser to lieutenant-governor, \$200. Besides these amounts there was paid out of the consolidated revenue fund the following

salaries: P. Breland, member of council for 18 months, \$866.66; A. Forget, clerk of council, \$1,800; W. J. Scott, registrar North-West territory, \$2,000; A. Jukes, registrar, Regina, 18 months, \$1,085.94; A. Sprout, registrar, Prince Albert, \$1,000; Thos. A. McLean, registrar, Calgary, from 12th to 30th June, '84, \$43.33; total, \$6,813.33. Grand total, \$34,637.07.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLITICAL MEETING at Half-Way house (Mr. F. Pagerie's) on Saturday, April 4th, at 7 p.m. All North-West Council candidates are requested to be present. Each candidate is expected to state his views on political questions.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE.
To be sold WITHOUT RESERVE on Saturday the 11th of April, at two o'clock p.m., sharp, a large variety of Handsomely Bound Books, School Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, in Free Mason's Old Hall.
GEO. A. BLAKE, Auctioneer.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.
COMMENCING
MONDAY 30TH MARCH, 1885.
For one week only.
To be sold for 50cts on the \$1.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS,
STANDARD WORKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c.
Sale now going on within Free Mason's old hall, Main Street.
GEO. A. BLAKE.

NOTICE.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to
NOON OF APRIL 10th, 1885,
For the supply of
100 TONS OF COAL
For use of the North-West Mounted Police. The coal to be of a good merchantable quality, and to be delivered at the steamboat landing at BATTLEFORD, not later than 30th July, 1885.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. H. GRIESBACH, Inspector,
Commanding N. W. Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.
Principal: The Rev. W. R. Flett, B.A. (Cantab) F.C.S., late Foundation Scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge, England.
The next term begins on Monday, January 12th, 1885.
Besides the ordinary subjects read at a public school, each pupil is taught the elements of scientific agriculture.
A laboratory is provided where the principles of elementary qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis are taught.
Special evening lectures to students reading for the matriculation examination of the University of Saskatchewan.
For further particulars apply to the Rev. The Principal Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE
making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. **NEW POTATOES.**—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Timmins.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 4, 1885.

If Alberta is made a province with the lieutenant-governor spoken of, its officials will have a hard Rowe to hoe.

The South Branch trouble was expected to end in a sham resistance but it has developed into a Riel rebellion.

As a result of the dynamite outrages there are 40,000 Irish out of employment in London, England, as the English people have both fears and prejudices aroused against them. This represents an Irish loss in money and gain in suffering much greater than England has lost or gained through the patriotic endeavors of the heroes of New York's back streets.

Of all Canada the part most likely to be affected by a war with Russia is Victoria, B.C. It is of the greatest importance to Britain to hold it, and of as great importance to Russia to possess it if any active operations are to be carried on in the Pacific. This will make good times for Victoria, if it does not result in its being knocked to pieces by a bombardment.

GEN. GORDON'S two sisters have declined offers of pecuniary assistance from the British government. The honor and unselfishness of the family seem not to be confined to the dead hero. If any of the male members remain the government should find out, if possible, if they share in any degree the courage and ability to command of their dead relative. Such men are scarce, and they are needed at a time like this.

THE Calga y Herald announces that Rev. L. Gaetz is prepared to take homestead entries in the tract of the Saskatchewan land and homestead company at Red Deer, and remarks that this will be a boon to the settlers in the Red Deer district. If the reports received at Edmonton are correct, the Red Deer settlers like those at Edmonton would think it much more of a boon to be rid of the colonization society altogether.

SENATOR SCHULTZ has been heard from. He is in the Senate, alive and—kicking as usual. Lately he asked whether Greater Canada—meaning the country from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific—would be allowed representation in the cabinet, and made a speech, with his usual eloquence, in favor of that concession. The Dr. always has an eye to the main chance. If Norquay beats him in the race for the cabinet seat, which will almost certainly soon be granted, he will have to brace up considerably.

THE Herald thinks it hard that chief Poundmaker should get the agency buildings at his door, the proposition being to remove the offices to that point from Battleford, and supposes that it is "as a reward for his rebellion of last summer." So Poundmaker's disturbance of last summer was a rebellion. We have been informed to the contrary all along, but the truth is out at last. Perhaps if the authorities and influential men in the Lower Saskatchewan country had made themselves as busy last summer in removing causes of discontent as they did in holding it down before it became serious, and in denying its existence, they would not now require to wear out the telegraph wires sending messages asking for help.

THE greatest condemnation of the Canadian government's Indian policy is its advertisement prohibiting the sale of fixed ammunition to the Indians in treaty six. The Indian population of this district are Crees, a peaceably inclined people, who lived in perfect amity with the whites for a hundred years before treaty was made. From that time to the present there has not been the slightest quarrel or ill feeling, at least in this part of the district, between the whites and Indians. If precautionary measures are necessary now it must be either that a life of hunger and ease has bred a warlike spirit in the Indians—an utter impossibility—that the action of the government towards them has been such as to encourage or provoke an outbreak, or that an unwarranted alarm has been felt. Contrast the feeling that now exists in the North-West between the government and the Indians, with that which existed when treaty was made, or with the feeling that has always existed between the same parties in the eastern provinces—although the Indians there are more warlike and more crowded by settlement—and an idea can be gained as to the propriety of the North-West Indian policy pursued.

POLICE!

We are in the midst of wars and rumors of wars—especially the latter. The news of the terrible affair at Duck lake last week was so unexpected as to render belief in the most startling rumor easy; and there has been no lack of them. The telegraph line has collapsed under the number and weight of the messages carried by it. There have been private confabs and grave whispers and a wagging of heads, until an impression has been created that this is "going to be a great year for trouble." And all this time, as far as ordinary mortals can see, there is no more present danger than there has been at any time during the past ten years. More men have been killed in flight than ever were in fight, more have been killed by theatre panics than by theatre fires, and it is not hard to see that if a scare, groundless though it be, is diffused throughout this settlement, more injury will be done to business and the general welfare than might possibly result from an actual raid.

From the fact that the sale of fixed ammunition to Indians has been prohibited by the authorities in the east, and word telegraphed to organize a volunteer force, while special constables are sworn in by the local authorities and preparations made to resist night attacks, the danger feared must be from the Indians. If the authorities here or in Ottawa are in possession of information as to trouble, present or to come, it is surely their duty either to make adequate preparations to meet the difficulties, or to inform the public of their nature, so that all necessary means of defence may be taken. Warlike troubles are something so new to people here that they are slow to realize that there are any, and if such troubles do exist they are all the more helpless on that account. Up to the present time police protection has been so all-sufficient that a rifle or revolver has been rated a useless encumbrance in a house, and many of the people do not own even a shot gun. Had police never been sent to the North-West settlement would have probably moved forward as in the States, gradually extending its frontier, always guarded by men with plenty of experience in handling a gun, and Edmonton would be, as it was ten or twelve years ago, perfectly safe from Indian attacks because they would have no reason or excuse to make an attack upon it, while should an attack be made the people would be able to defend themselves.

At present the position of affairs is this: Edmonton fort, town and settlement, is the centre of an Indian agency district which contains a fighting population of at least 500 men, and these might receive outside assistance. The fort is a fort no longer except in name, but contains an immense value in goods. The Indian agency is in the town, perfectly open to be plundered; there are five general stores with not less than \$50,000 worth of stock on hand, utterly unprotected, and there is a large population of men, women and children in the town and surrounding country, while the police force and fort is eighteen miles distant, and on the opposite side of the river, with only enough men in it to hold it successfully against attack. These facts are all patent to Indians as well as white men, and in case of trouble there is no doubt that they will be taken advantage of, with what result in loss of property and life may be imagined.

In such a case as this, if there is danger it is not enough that alarming telegrams should be sent; that some thirty police should be told to be on the alert, or that an unarmed population should be called upon to defend itself. There has been ample time since alarm was first taken to have sent in a supply at least of arms and ammunition, or if it was feared to trust the people here with arms, as some of the acts of these in authority would indicate, the necessity was all the greater to send in an armed force to protect life and property. Up to the present time we have not required police protection, but now if the policy of the Indian department is about to bear fruit, we need it and should have it. The interests at stake here are surely as important as at Pitt, Battleford or Carlton, then why should this, the most remote settlement in the country, be the least protected. Indeed, as the road to the larger and perhaps richer part of the ter-

ritories—the Peace, Athabasca, and Mackenzie river districts—lies through Edmonton, it is more important that order should be maintained here than at any other point in the North-West by the stationing of a large permanent force. Such protection as we are now receiving is our great, and most likely our only, danger, showing our weakness and agitating those from whom danger is apprehended. Having undertaken the task of protecting, protection should be made ample. But if circumstances are such that protection cannot be accorded, let us have the means and we will do our little best to protect ourselves. As far as the public are aware there is no cause for alarm at present. The Indians, up to last accounts, were drawing their rations regularly, preparing to put in their crop and expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the situation. But with Indians, as with white men, circumstances alter cases, and in the North West, as in other places, circumstances may arise quite unexpectedly. No one is particularly afraid and no one is neglecting his business, nor are they likely to, for people here are pretty cool and hard headed. But now that the air has become thoroughly charged with rumors there are few men who would not feel a little more at ease if they had a good Winchester and plenty of ammunition at hand, and knew that their neighbors were fixed likewise.

THE question which was brought up at the public meeting of last week, relating to the purchase of Indian department supplies direct from the farmers has been agitating the public mind elsewhere than at Edmonton, and in some districts and instances the course suggested by the proposed resolution has been adopted. The Qu'Appelle Vidette mentions that the assistant Indian commissioner, Hayter Reed, has been through that neighborhood buying grain from individual farmers, thereby scattering cash amongst them. There is no doubt that by purchases being made direct from the farming community the middleman's profits would be saved and divided more equitably between seller and buyer. Thus far the method of purchasing suggested would be an unmixt benefit. But the proposition, like all other propositions, has its bad points, and the question to be decided is not whether or not it can be carried out, but whether the good points outweigh the bad. The good point is that the settler gets all the money the government pays out, less the cost of making the purchases. The bad points are that the expense of making the purchases might easily be greater than the profit of the middleman, and if the agent employed to purchase were allowed discretionary powers it can easily be seen that an engine would be placed in his hands which he might not be slow to use for political or personal purposes. When small or special purchases are to be made it is well, or even necessary that they should be made direct, but where a supply is required of such extent as to be sufficient to set the market price, the only safe way to proceed in order to give satisfaction and do justice to all parties is to let the seller fix his own price by putting in sealed tenders. It is true that contracts may be let by tender and yet not let satisfactorily, or to advantage. As the Indian department contracts were let for the past two years great injustice was done this settlement. For the contract now advertised, however, tenders will be accepted for any quantity, large or small; one fourth of barley flour will be accepted—reasonable means are taken to secure the use of native flour, and Winnipeg and eastern competition is barred out. With the exception that the grade of wheat flour asked for is rather high—and it will probably be reduced—no farmer, merchant or miller here can say that he has not an equal chance with his neighbor or opponent to secure a share of the profit to be derived direct from that contract. As the local merchant or miller must procure his grain from the farmer, who controls the source of supply, and has means to prevent those parties from fulfilling any contract for the future delivery of flour that they may enter into, there is surely no necessity of excluding them from competition in the supply of home produce. Should it be thought advisable, however, in the interest

of the farmer to do this it would not necessarily be to the disadvantage of either the merchant or miller. The miller's business is to grind grain and the merchant's to sell goods. At present the miller takes grain in pay for grinding, and the merchant in pay for goods. If provision is made whereby these parties are restricted in the disposal of the grain so acquired, and special advantages given the farmer, they can only grind grain and sell goods for money, which the farmer will have to pay. If this method of doing business is possible and in the public interest, let none but farmers be allowed to tender for supplying the government with home produce, but in no case should there be placed in the hands of any government agent the power to bulldoze a community or rob a government, as would be by allowing one to buy such large quantities as the Indian department require from whom and at what price he pleased.

NOTICE.—When the mail from Calgary arrives later than five o'clock in the afternoon, the post office will be closed until seven o'clock the next morning. All matter to be posted if not delivered at the office promptly before the time of closing the mail will be left over until next mail. A. D. OSBORNE, postmaster.

NOW IS THE TIME

AND

JNO. A. MCDUGALL & CO'S

IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD,

FOR CASH.

JOHN A. MCDUGALL & CO.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Reg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

LITERARY SOCIETY.

There was a full house at the fortnightly meeting of the literary society on Thursday evening. After routine business it was decided that the subject of debate for next meeting should be: Resolved that the farmer is more independent than the mechanic. Affirmative, D. R. Fraser, James A. Petrie, and C. F. Strang; negative, J. Looby, R. McKee and T. B. Henderson. A committee comprising Messrs. M. McCauley, D. Ross and J. Hogarth was appointed to prepare a programme of songs and readings for next meeting.

The programme was as follows: Song, Warrior Bold, F. J. Trimble, encored. Reading, A. Taylor, Banty Tim. Song, In the Gloaming, J. R. Michael. Song, Silvery Wave, Gus Mitchell.

The subject for the evening debate was, Resolved that the works of nature are more beautiful to contemplate than the works of art.

F. J. Trimble, affirmative, had made no preparation to speak. He thought there was no room for argument; all art was copied from nature and could only be a miserable imitation of the grand original.

J. R. Michael, negative, had not prepared anything, expecting to get some points from the affirmative side, but as that side had only made a single bare assertion—had in fact said nothing, he had nothing to say.

T. Lauder, affirmative, said that nature was the model from which art copied, and was admitted by all great painters to be superior to art. Nature was perfect and real, while art could only be an imperfect imitation. Many things in nature were not pleasant to look at, but art had its objectionable phases also, such as a creaking ox cart or an untidy bachelor's shanty. What had art done to beautify Edmonton? Our churches and school houses were fair, but our postoffice would be improved by placing a dynamite foundation under it. The Indian agency, land office and telegraph office were very good, but, although the crown timber office derived considerable dignity from its name, it was chiefly conspicuous by its complete absence. It could be said with truth that it was the most unsightly (joke intended) building in town. Photographs were a nice form of art and approached nearer perfection than any other. He would not deny the negative the pleasure of contemplating the photos of their friends, and especially their girls; but for his part he would rather gaze upon the originals. He could heartily say with the poet,

"To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the gloss of art."

Fred. Ross, negative, said the works of nature were never perfectly beautiful. They were not created simply to be admired. They were made for the benefit that is to be derived from them. An artist who paints a picture aims to paint a pleasing one, and only selects from nature the pleasing points. When painting human beauty he seldom secures a perfect subject in one person, but has to copy from several before his picture is perfect. Dr. Syntax says,

"He never will an artist shine
Who copies nature line by line."

Who has lain awake till midnight admiring the sweet music of a dozen Thomas cats and would not have preferred the most agonizing strains that could be tortured out of the Edmonton tin band. Those who have heard Blind Tom or Remenyi would agree that that there was nothing in nature's music to be compared with theirs. But what was the use of talking music to an audience some of whom could not tell the difference between the Dead March in Saul and the British Grenadiers. The evolutions of dancers and skaters were works of art and were much admired. In a like manner in dramatic gesture and display, the fine graces of elocution and address, the first movements were mere random, but as the art was acquired they became beautiful to see. In liquids, as in everything else, art led nature, and a barrel of water could be bought for 25c, while a bottle of cognac brandy was greedily purchased at from five to ten dollars. This was only one instance of the higher estimation in which the works of art are held over those of nature. He would say in conclusion that his reason for coming was to instruct the ignorant, and enlighten the minds of his audience. Seeing that the intelligent far outnumbered the others, he would not insult them by asking their votes for the negative, but would ask them to note the length of ears and assume expression of those who voted with the affirmative.

C. W. Sutter, affirmative, spoke of Niagara falls and paintings of the same, and asked how the latter could be compared with the former; of fields of grain and pictures attempting to represent them; compared the muddy, dirty city streets with country roads and lanes in a state of nature, and thought the conclusion was inevitable that the beauty of nature was superior to that of art.

F. Osborne, negative, supposed that he should at least attempt to defend the post office. When he promised to speak he expected to get some points from Mr. Sutter,

but failing this he would do the best he could himself. He compared the kyuse of the plains in a state of nature, with the horse of civilization. When the wild horse was captured and taken in hand to be operated upon by art and combed and cleaned, and his hoofs pared down from the size of a frying-pan, he was certainly greatly improved in appearance over what he was in his natural condition.

F. J. Trimble, in closing the argument for the affirmative apologized for the feeble part taken by him in the debate.

Verdict for the affirmative.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the Presbyterian congregation was held in the church on Wednesday evening. After devotional exercises and routine business the Rev. Mr. Baird made a statement in regard to the progress of his work during the year. Twelve members had been added to the church—six on profession of faith, and six by certificate. Two had moved away from the place, leaving a net increase of ten. The Sabbath school had been increased in efficiency by an addition to the number of teachers and by the securing of a library of 100 volumes. A neat and comfortable log church had been erected at the Sturgeon and a building fund had been formed for the erection of another at Ft. Saskatchewan. Mention was made of the minister's absence at the meeting of the General Assembly in Toronto last summer, of the earnest work done by Mr. John L. Campbell, the student assistant; of another student being soon expected, and of Mr. Baird's intended visit to the meeting of synod in Brandon in May. The report closed with some words of counsel and encouragement in regard to the successful prosecution of christian work in a place like Edmonton. The report of the board of management congratulated the congregation on having risen during the year from the status of a mission station to that of a regularly organized congregation with a minister of their own choosing, spoke of the considerable improvements which had been made in the interior of the church building, of its having been insured and the premium paid for three years in advance, and explained in detail several points in the financial condition of the congregation. The board acknowledged with gratitude the gift of \$100 from the city of Hamilton through the family of the Hon. James Turner. The financial statements showed that the income for the year, including that of the branch mission stations, amounted to \$1,857, which was expended as follows: Proportion of minister's salary, \$514; proportion of Mr. Campbell's salary, \$168; building fund, \$203; light, fuel, firing and incidental expenses, \$116; insurance, \$61; building fund of Sturgeon church, \$409, of which \$100 was a grant from the church and manse building fund for Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The following appropriations were made towards missionary objects: Manitoba college, \$30; foreign missions, \$14; home missions, \$15; augmentation of stipends, \$15.

Murdoch McLeod and James Johnstone were elected to take the place of the retiring members of the board of management, and Mr. Johnstone was chosen secretary. Alex. Taylor was re-elected treasurer, with a vote of thanks for his diligence during the past year. John A. McDougall and A. D. Osborne were chosen as auditors.

After some talk in regard to the work of the coming summer the meeting adjourned with the benediction.

NOTICE.—All accounts due the undersigned, by note or otherwise, if not paid before the 15th of April will be handed into court for collection. THOS. SMITH.

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON.

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON.

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINKS.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

G. N. LEMMON:

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.

Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

473, Main street,

Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H. M. Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The North-West central is to build fifty miles of road this summer.

The Scott act was carried in Drummond, Que., by over 800 majority.

The Dominion grange has declared against increasing the duty on flour.

The permanent bridge at Battleford is still in the dim and misty future.

R. J. Christie, who owns a rancho near Ft. MacLeod, was plowing on the 5th of February.

Canada will probably guarantee £10,000 of the expense of the Colonial and Indian exhibition.

The MacLeod Gazette, of March 14th, says the ice was then running out of the Old Man's river.

The British government has been asking how soon the C. P. R. will be ready to transport troops.

An act of parliament prohibits the importation into Canada of goods manufactured by prison labor.

Rumored that the police in attempting to arrest some Indians on the Blood reserve lately, were stood off.

George Dodson was recently killed by falling off a C. P. R. train near the first crossing of the Columbia.

The Fenians in the United States are preparing to enlist men and procure money to help the Mahdi in Sudan.

A great hospital is to be erected at Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez canal, as a monument to General Gordon.

Owners of the Calgary town site will resume possession of all lots upon which the instalments are over due about April 1st.

An engagement took place lately near Suakin, between the British Sikhs and the Arabs. The latter were driven off the field.

A college for the higher education of women is to be started in Montreal. It will require a fund of \$400,000, \$140,000 of which is already raised.

Stephens, Davis and LeRoy, and two anarchists, have been expelled from France. They have gone into Belgium. Morrissey is allowed to remain in Paris.

The shareholders of the Bank du Peuple have decided to reduce the capital one-fourth to make up the existing deficiency of \$400,000 in preference to passing a dividend indefinitely.

The government are considering a scheme to fit out armed schooners to watch the fishing grounds of the Maritime provinces, and prevent American fishermen taking fish in Canadian waters.

Wolseley, in announcing to the British troops at Korti that they would remain inactive during the summer, assured them that he would lead them into Khartoum before the end of the year.

The Calgary Nor' Wester thought the request for twenty-five policemen and horses to be taken from Calgary to Regina, was only a ruse to get the excellent horses of the Calgary troop down to Regina.

The Calgary Herald reports the discovery of hot sulphur springs near Banff station, in the Bow river pass. They are on the mountain side, south of the river, and a claim is held on them by one Frank McCabe.

The business outlook in the United States grows more cheerful. Factories, rilling mills, etc., are starting up, and thousands of men who were idle when the new year opened, are now working with might and main.

Charles Stewart, of Roundthwaite, Manitoba, lately attempted to address a meeting in Winnipeg upon the subject of the secession of Manitoba from Canada. He was mobbed.

The total quantity of wines, liquors, &c., imported into the North-West Territories, under permit, for the year 1884, was as follows: Whiskey, 8,744; brandy, 1,249; beer, 3,565; wine, 938; gin, 86; rum, 138; alcohol, 187.

Dr. Moore, London, Ont., whose disappearance last week was supposed to have been due to murder, is in East Saginaw with a woman named Cook. Members of his family are there with the hope of getting him to return home with them.

The estimated Canadian revenue for next year is: Customs, \$19,500,000; excise, \$5,500,000; post office, 1,900,000; miscellaneous, \$700,000; total, \$27,600,000. The expenditures are \$31,75,7032; surplus, \$1,242,966. The supplementary estimates will reduce this surplus to \$700,000.

The town of Birtle is trying the lottery swindle to raise money. Tickets are \$10 each. Every ticket draws a lot, every thousandth a block, and others in proportion. Hugh J. Macdonald, barrister; E. P. Leacock, M. P. P., and T. J. Scoones, auctioneer, are engineering the affair.

The Manitoba contingent of the Nile voyagers lost three men: R. Henderson, at sea; George Fletcher in the Nile, and A. M. Armstrong, in Upper Egypt. Twenty one of the party arrived in Winnipeg, on March 10th. Some had gone to the old country, some remained in Ontario, and the rest continued in service in Egypt.

The resolution which is to remove the C. P. R. terminus from Port Moody to Coal Harbor, passed the British Columbia legislature by a vote of 16 to seven.

The Imperial war office has announced the intention of immediately putting the coast defences of British Columbia in a more satisfactory condition with the addition of large guns and munitions, also to increase the British fleet in the Pacific by additional powerful iron-clad rams and torpedo boats to meet any emergency.

A London paper suggests as the war vessel of the future an unarmored corvette without sails, of two thousand to four thousand tons displacement, possessing good sea qualities, an armament of maximum weight and power, an underwater steel protecting deck, great capacity of coal stowage, handiness, facilities for ramming and torpedoing, and as much speed as can be given her.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

SIR,—Allow me, Mr. Editor, to make a suggestion in your very valuable paper. It is generally admitted that Edmonton would be much improved by a road being opened up so as to connect Main street near the BULLETIN office, with Jasper avenue, behind the Methodist church. Why it has not been done so I cannot clearly understand, although it would cost almost nothing and be a benefit to the properties of Mr. McDougall and the mission, besides being a great convenience to the traffic between the eastern and western extremities of the town. It is not my object to make a request, but merely to suggest that a direct road be opened up between the BULLETIN office and Jasper avenue and thereby add to the convenience and aid the development of Edmonton. SOUDAN.

BIRTH.

GIBBONS.—At the Miner's Flat, on Friday, March 13th, the wife of James Gibbons of a son.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 3rd, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	53	24
Sunday,	53	26
Monday,	47	31
Tuesday,	54	23
Wednesday,	52	28
Thursday,	60	29
Friday,	65	34

Barometer falling, 27.453.

CAUTION.—I having heard Thomas Smith of Edmonton, North-West territories, thrasher, pretends to have in his possession a paper or document purporting to be an I. O. U., Due bill, Cheque, Note or draft said to be signed and given by me in favor of said Smith, I hereby caution the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with the same, as I have no knowledge of ever having given or signed any such paper or document. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 27th day of March, A.D. 1885. A. D. OSBORNE.

NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,
A. D. L.

Dominion Lands Office,
Edmonton, 27th March, 1885.
153 P.

NOTICE.

Tenders for the supply of
6,800 lbs. of OATS

To be delivered at the Mounted police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 4th of April, 1885.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. H. GRIEBBACH,
Inspector.
Commanding the North-West Mounted Police
Fort Saskatchewan.



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the under-mentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,	Agency.
H. Martineau,	Manitoba house,
L. W. Herchmier,	Birtle.
A. McDonald,	Indian Head.
J. A. Macrae,	Carlton.
J. M. Rae,	Battleford.
T. T. Quinn,	Fort Pitt.
W. Anderson,	Edmonton.
M. Begg,	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. Pecklington,	Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Dy. Supt. General of
Indian Affairs.
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Feu, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatynes & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main at Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.